should be granted prior to completion of the prisoner's minimum sentence.

- (e) A prisoner, or the prisoner's representative, may apply for a medical parole by submitting an application to the institution case management staff, who shall forward the application, accompanied by a medical report and any recommendations, within 15 days. The Commission shall render a decision within 15 days of receiving the application and report.
- (f) A prisoner, the prisoner's representative, or the institution may request the Commission to reconsider its decision on the basis of changed circumstances.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section :
- (1) A prisoner who has been convicted of first degree murder or who has been sentenced for a crime committed while armed under D.C. Code 22–4502, 22–4504(b), or 22–2803, shall not be eligible for medical parole (D.C. Code 24–467); and
- (2) A prisoner shall not be eligible for medical parole on the basis of a physical or medical condition that existed at the time the prisoner was sentenced (D.C. Code 24–462).

[65 FR 45888, July 26, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 41530, July 14, 2003]

§2.78 Geriatric parole.

- (a) Upon receipt of a report from the institution in which the prisoner is confined that a prisoner who is at least 65 years of age has a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, the Commission shall determine whether or not to release the prisoner on geriatric parole. Release on geriatric parole may be ordered by the Commission at any time, whether or not the prisoner has completed his or her minimum sentence. Consideration for geriatric parole shall be in addition to any other parole for which a prisoner may be eligible.
- (b) A prisoner may be granted a geriatric parole if the Commission finds
- (1) There is a low risk that the prisoner will commit new crimes; and
- (2) The prisoner's release would not be incompatible with the welfare of society.

- (c) The seriousness of the prisoner's crime, and the age at which it was committed, shall be considered in determining whether or not a geriatric parole should be granted prior to completion of the prisoner's minimum sentence.
- (d) A prisoner, or a prisoner's representative, may apply for a geriatric parole by submitting an application to the institution case management staff, who shall forward the application, accompanied by a medical report and any recommendations, within 30 days. The Commission shall render a decision within 30 days of receiving the application and report.
- (e) In determining whether or not to grant a geriatric parole, the Commission shall consider the following factors (D.C. Code 24–465(c)(1)–(7)):
 - (1) Age of the prisoner;
- (2) Severity of illness, disease, or infirmities;
 - (3) Comprehensive health evaluation;
 - (4) Institutional behavior:
 - (5) Level of risk for violence:
 - (6) Criminal history; and
- (7) Alternatives to maintaining geriatric long-term prisoners in traditional prison settings.
- (f) A prisoner, the prisoner's representative, or the institution, may request the Commission to reconsider its decision on the basis of changed circumstances.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section:
- (1) A prisoner who has been convicted of first degree murder or who has been sentenced for a crime committed while armed under D.C. Code 22–4502, 22–4504(b), or 22–2803, shall not be eligible for geriatric parole (D.C. Code 24–467); and
- (2) A prisoner shall not be eligible for geriatric parole on the basis of a physical or medical condition that existed at the time the prisoner was sentenced (D.C. Code 24–462).

[65 FR 45888, July 26, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 41530, July 14, 2003]

§2.79 Good time forfeiture.

Although a forfeiture of good time will not bar a prisoner from receiving a parole hearing, D.C. Code 24–404 permits the Commission to parole only those prisoners who have substantially

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observed the rules of the institution. Consequently, the Commission will consider a grant of parole for a prisoner with forfeited good time only after a thorough review of the circumstances underlying the disciplinary infraction(s). The Commission must be satisfied that the prisoner has served a period of imprisonment sufficient to outweigh the seriousness of the prisoner's misconduct.

[65 FR 45888, July 26, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 41531, July 14, 2003]

§ 2.80 Guidelines for D.C. Code offenders.

- (a)(1) Applicability in general. Except as provided below, the guidelines in paragraphs (b)–(n) of this section apply at an initial hearing or rehearing conducted for any prisoner.
- (2) Reparole decisions. Reparole decisions shall be made in accordance with §2.81.
- (3) Youth offenders. A prisoner sentenced under the Youth Rehabilitation Act shall be considered for parole under these guidelines pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section, except that the prisoner shall be given rehearings in accordance with the schedule at §2.75(a)(2)(ii) and the prisoner's program achievements shall be considered in the parole release decision in accordance with §2.106. The guidelines at paragraphs (k)-(m) of this section for awarding superior program achievement and subtracting the award in determining the total guideline range shall not apply.
- (4) Prisoners considered under the guidelines of the former District of Columbia Board of Parole. For a prisoner whose initial hearing was held before August 5, 1998, the Commission shall render its decision by reference to the guidelines of the former D.C. Board of Parole in effect on August 4, 1998. However, when a decision outside such guidelines has been made by the Board, or is ordered by the Commission, the Commission may determine the appropriateness and extent of the departure by comparison with the guidelines of §2.80. The Commission may also correct any error in the calculation of the D.C. Board's guidelines.
- (5) Prisoners given initial hearings under the guidelines in effect from Au-

gust 5, 1998 through December 3, 2000 (the guidelines formerly found in 28 CFR 2.80, Appendix to §2.80 (2000)). For a prisoner given an initial hearing under the §2.80 guidelines in effect from August 5, 1998 through December 3, 2000, the guidelines in paragraphs (b)–(n) of this section shall be applied retroactively subject to the provisions of paragraph (o) of this section.

- (b) Guidelines. In determining whether an eligible prisoner should be paroled, the Commission shall apply the guidelines set forth in this section. The guidelines assign numerical values to pre-and post-incarceration factors. Decisions outside the guidelines may be made, where warranted, pursuant to paragraph (n) of this section.
- (c) Salient factor score and criminal record. The prisoner's Salient Factor Score shall be determined by reference to the Salient Factor Scoring Manual in §2.20. The Salient Factor Score is used to assist the Commission in assessing the probability that an offender will live and remain at liberty without violating the law. The prisoner's record of criminal conduct (including the nature and circumstances of the current offense) shall be used to assist the Commission in determining the probable seriousness of the recidivism that is predicted by the Salient Factor Score.
- (d) Disciplinary infractions. The Commission shall assess whether the prisoner has been found guilty of committing significant disciplinary infractions while under confinement for the current offense.
- (e) Program achievement. (1) The Commission shall assess whether the prisoner has demonstrated ordinary or superior achievement in the area of prison programs, industries, or work assignments while under confinement for the current offense. Superior program achievement means program achievement that is beyond the level that the prisoner might ordinarily be expected to accomplish. Credit for program achievement may be granted regardless of whether the guidelines for disciplinary infractions have been applied for misconduct during the same period. The guidelines in this section presume that the prisoner will have ordinary program achievement.